

SUGARBUSH RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

APPENDIX E

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY AND
ROCK FEATURE TEST PROGRAM

GPA 05-010/TM 5295RPL7/R04-008/SP 03-003/
S04-015/LOG No. 02-08-047
SCH No. 2005121098

for the

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

OCTOBER 2009

**CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
AND ROCK FEATURE TEST PROGRAM
FOR SUGARBUSH RESIDENTIAL PROJECT
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
GPA 05-010/TM 5295RPL⁷/AD 02-055/R04-008/SP 03-003/
S04-015/Log No. 02-08-047**

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National Archaeological Data Base Information

Type of Study: Literature Review, Record Search, Historic Research, Field Survey, and Rock Feature Test

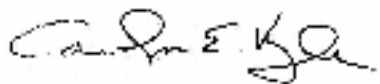
Project Area: Approximately 120 Acres

Site Previously Recorded: None

Site Newly Recorded: None

USGS Quadrangle: San Marcos 7.5'

Key Words: No cultural resources identified, no additional work recommended



Carolyn E. Kyle
Project Archaeologist

June 2009

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TITLE: Cultural Resource Survey and
Rock Feature Test Program for the
Sugarbush Residential Project
County of San Diego, California

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ABSTRACT:

This study included a literature review and record search from the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University and the San Diego Museum of Man, historic research, a field survey of an approximately 120-acre parcel located in the northern portion of San Diego County, California, and a test of a rock feature. The study was conducted in compliance with County of San Diego and California Environmental Quality Act guidelines. In 1979, PCR Toups conducted a survey within a portion of the parcel. No cultural resources identified during this study. The current study included the area surveyed by PCR Toups (1979) and additional areas that had not been previously surveyed. The field survey was completed in 2003. In 2009 a neighbor adjacent to the property reported the presence of a rock feature within the project area. A testing program was subsequently completed as well as a survey of the Cleveland Trail road alignment. The testing program identified the rock feature to be very recent. No cultural resources were identified within the project site during the current study and no additional work is recommended for the proposed project.

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

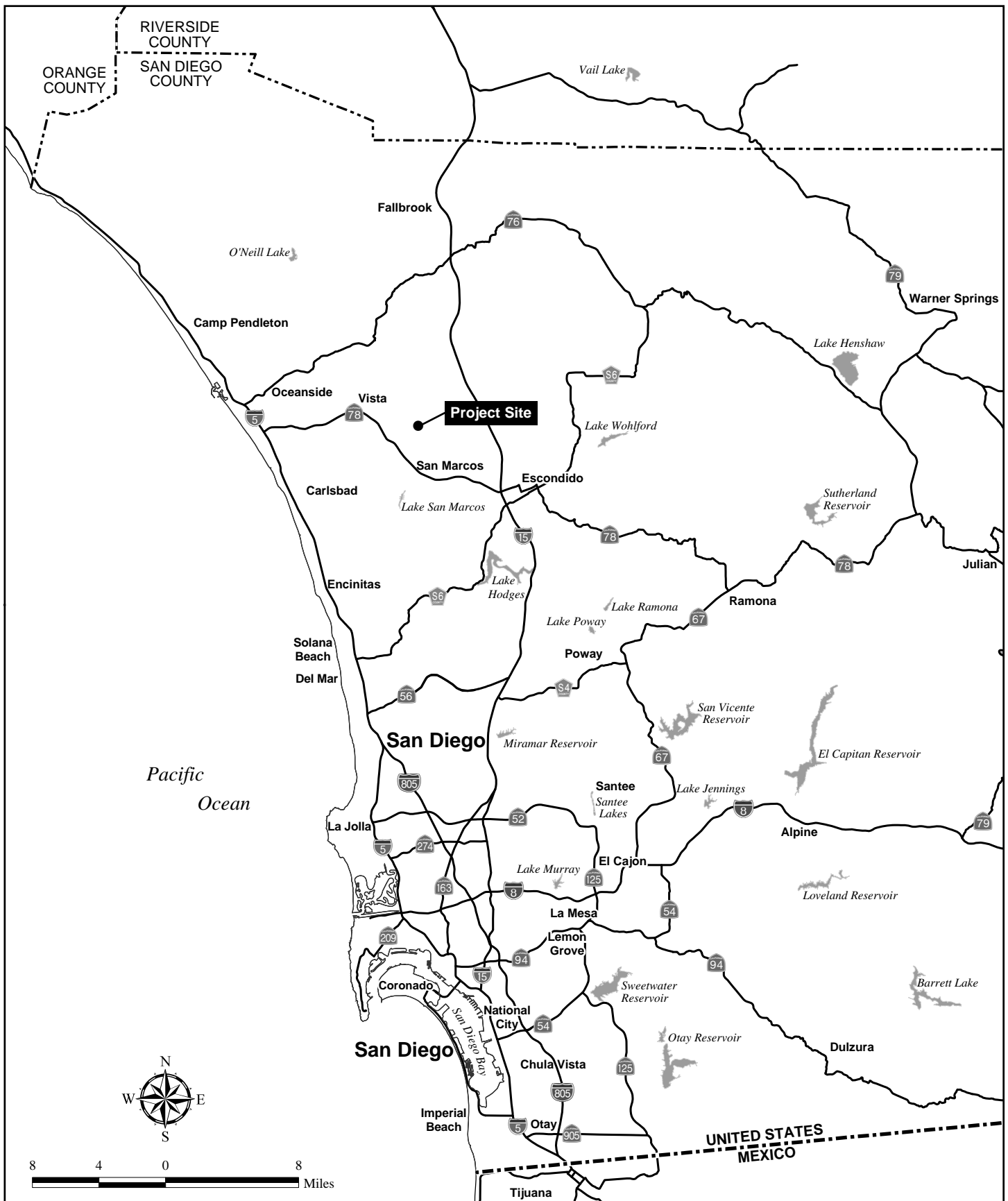
This study was completed in compliance with County of San Diego and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) guidelines. The study area is a 120-acre parcel that is located south of Buena Creek Road and east of State Route 14 in northern San Diego County (Figure 1-1). The project area is shown on the San Marcos 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic map (Figure 1-2). The proposed project would construct a single-family residential development over approximately one-half of the project area with the remaining area being placed in open space (see Figure 1-3).

The cultural resource study included a literature review, record search, and field survey of the two parcels, as well as the Cleveland Trail alignment. Literature information and site records on recorded cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the study area were obtained from data provided by the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University and the San Diego Museum of Man (Appendix A). In addition, early maps were checked for historic resources. The resume of Ms. Kyle is included as Appendix B. The Native American Sacred Lands Check, completed by the County of San Diego Department of Planning and Land Use, is included as Appendix C.

1.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The proposed development area is composed of several unnamed drainages and associated knolls and ridgelines. Steep slopes of 20 to 25 percent descend from the ridgelines and knolls into the drainage bottoms. Vegetation includes southern mixed chaparral, southern maritime chaparral, scrub oak chaparral, coastal sage scrub, coyote brush scrub, and disturbed habitat.

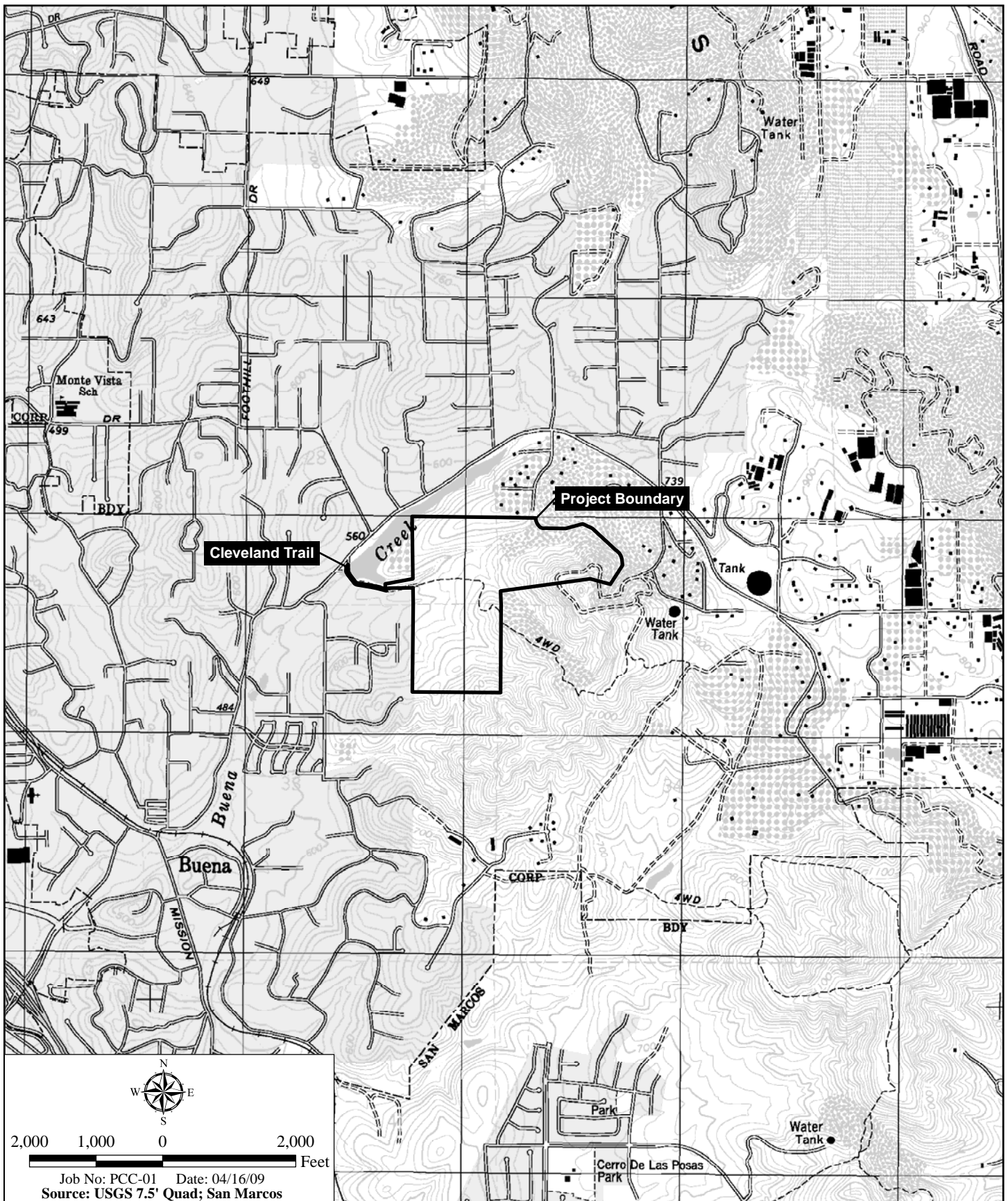
Soils within the study area include: Escondido series, Friant series, Greenfield series, and Huerhuero series (United States Department of Agriculture 1973). Escondido series soils consist of moderately deep to deep, well-drained very fine sandy loams with slopes from 5 to 30 percent. These soils have formed from material weathered in place from metamorphosed sandstone. Friant series soils consist of shallow and very shallow, well-drained fine sandy loams that have formed in material weathered from fine-grained



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Regional Location Map
SUGARBUSH RESIDENTIAL PROJECT

Figure 1

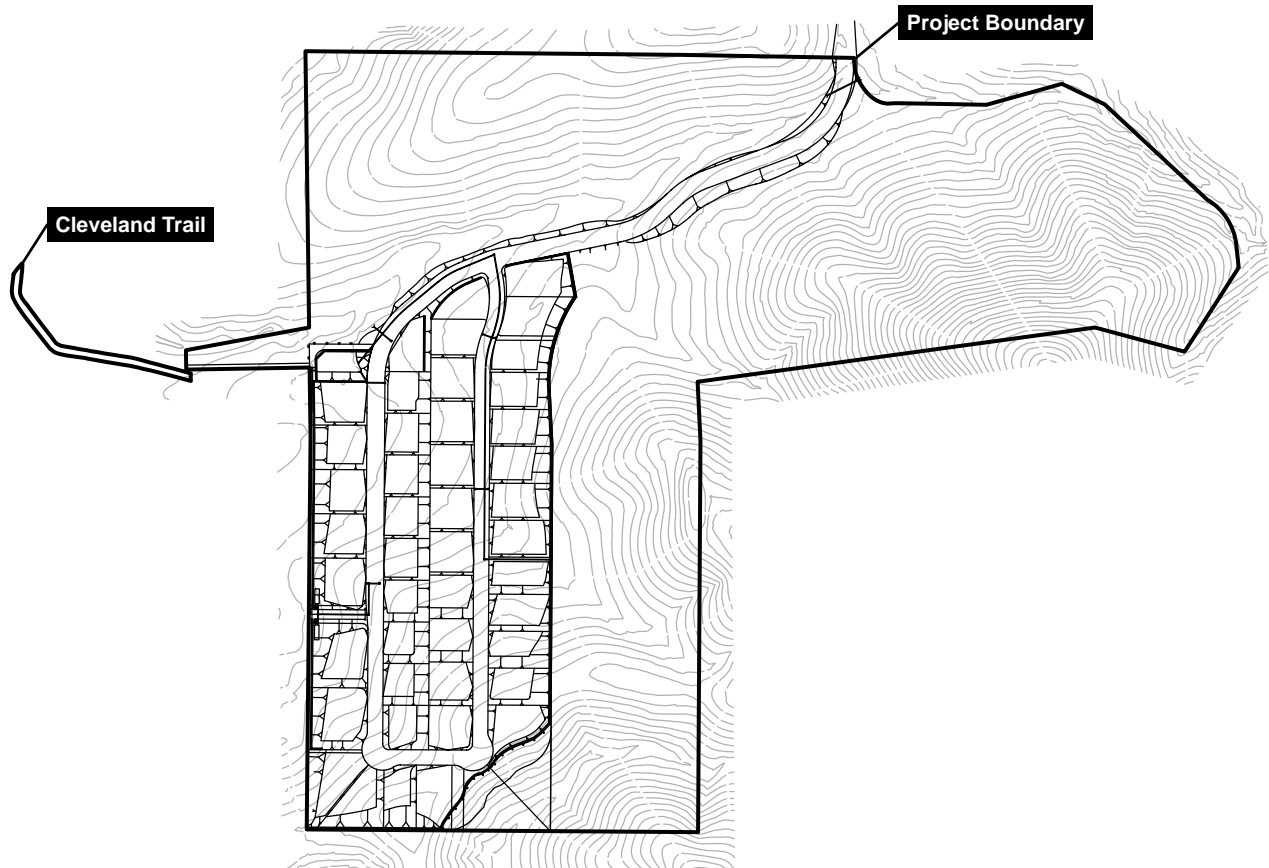


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Project Location Map

SUGARBUSH RESIDENTIAL PROJECT

Figure 2



650 325 0 650 Feet

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Site Plan

SUGARBUSH RESIDENTIAL PROJECT

Figure 3

metasedimentary rock. These soils, which are located on mountainous uplands, have slopes of 9 to 70 percent. Greenfield series are soils that consist of well-drained very deep sandy loams that have derived from granitic alluvium. These soils, which are located on alluvial fans and alluvial plains, have slopes of 0 to 15 percent. Huehuero series soils are moderately well drained loams with a clay subsoil. These soils, which have developed in sandy marine sediments, have slopes of 2 to 30 percent.

1.3 PREHISTORIC CULTURAL BACKGROUND

Archaeological studies have identified Native American occupation of San Diego County for at least 9,000 years. Controversy surrounds what cultural groups lived in San Diego County, the chronology of cultural occupations, and the subsistence practices of these people. Many archaeologists believe that the county was occupied prehistorically by at least two major cultural groups. The earliest of these people have been identified as the San Dieguito, who are believed to have entered San Diego County from the desert. These early people hunted, fished, milled plant foods, and collected and processed shellfish. The continuation of this occupation (to roughly 1,300 years ago) has been termed by various researchers as La Jolla Complex, Pauma Complex, and Encinitas Tradition. Artifacts and cultural patterns associated with Early Period occupation include large dart or atlatl points, obsidian from the Coso Range in north central California, inhumation of the dead, and an absence of pottery.

Occupation from 1,300 years ago (Late Period) to historic contact is well documented in San Diego County. Artifacts and cultural patterns reflecting the Late Period occupation include small projectile points, pottery, obsidian from Obsidian Butte located near Salton Sea in the desert, and cremation of the dead. Early Hispanic explorers identified the people living in the central and southern portions of the county as Kumeyaay/Diegueño (after the Mission San Diego de Alcalá) and the people living in northern San Diego County as Luiseño (after the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia). The study area is located within traditional Luiseño territory (Kroeber 1925).

1.4 HISTORIC BACKGROUND

Historic research of the project area was completed in April 2009 by Susan D. Walter, Walter Enterprises. Research was conducted at the San Diego Historical Society, San Diego State University Library, San Marcos Historical Museum, and the National City Public Library Local History Room. Census work was done on-line by computer at

ancestry.com. Additionally, the Vista Historical Society was contacted by telephone with negative results. No chain of title was available for this research.

The following documents were consulted: *San Diego Union Tribune* Microfiche and Microfilm; Plat Maps for the years 1892, 1895, and 1913; USGS topographic maps of Escondido Quadrangle 1901 (surveyed 1891 and 1898), 1942, 1948; San Diego County Directories for years 1886-1887, 1897, 1899-1900, 1901, 1905-1916, 1920; Census for 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930; School records for Buena, Richland, and San Marcos Schools 1891-1910; and Oral Histories of San Marcos, the San Diego Historical Society Biographical Files, and *Vignettes of San Marcos History* (no author), available from the San Marcos Historical Society.

The maps consulted did not identify any buildings on the subject property from 1891 to the present. Neither of the people (J.S. Hill and J.W. Isbell) identified as owners of the property from Plat Maps were significant in the history of the area. However, some names on the Plat Maps were illegible and therefore could not be researched. There were a few names that were seemingly legible but no information on those people could be obtained (i.e., S.G. Hoff).

Although some families were identified as being in the area (for instance, the Itzaina, Boyle, and Thomas families listed on the school records), they could not be identified as actually residing on the subject property. *Vignettes of San Marcos History* identifies Thomas (J.) Isbell as having the original San Marcos school built on his property "...1/4 mile S.W. of what is now Pechstein Dam in the Buena District." This may be the same property as that listed above as owned by John W. Isbell; however, no structures were shown on any of the maps consulted. There are currently a number of old olive trees present on the property, however, historic research did not identify who might have planted the trees and did not show that anyone had settled on the property.

1.5 RECORD SEARCH RESULTS

The literature review and record search showed that one archaeological survey had previously been completed within a portion of the current project area (PRC Touns Corporation 1979). No cultural resources were identified during that survey.

Studies within a one-mile radius of the parcel included: Fink (1973), Michael Brandman Associates, Inc. (1983), Wade and Hector (1988), Kyle and Gallegos (1989), and ERC, Inc. (1990). Cultural resources identified include one prehistoric bedrock milling site, CA-SDI-662 recorded by Wallace (n.d.), and two historic locations, SDM-W-4039 and SDM-W-4040, recorded by Kyle and Gallegos (1989) during a survey of the San Marcos Highlands Project. SDM-W-4039 was described as a structure shown on a 1901 topographic map and SDM-W-4040 was a rock-lined well located in a grove of Eucalyptus trees.

SECTION 2

SURVEY METHODS, SURVEY RESULTS, ROCK FEATURE TEST RESULTS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1 SURVEY METHODS AND RESULTS - 2003

A field survey of the project area was completed by Delman James and Stephen Briggs on May 19, 29, and 30, 2003. The level areas of the project site were intensively surveyed using 10 to 12 meter transects between surveyors. Ground visibility in these areas was good. The steep (i.e., between 20 to 25 degree) slopes were not surveyed due to danger to surveyors, lack of ground visibility due to dense native vegetation, and low potential for cultural resources. No cultural resources were identified during this field survey.

2.2 ROCK FEATURE TEST AND SURVEY OF THE CLEVELAND TRAIL EMERGENCY CORRIDOR - 2009

Helix Environmental Planning, Inc. was contacted in 2009 by a neighbor of the property reporting the presence of a rock structure. On February 26, 2009 Gayle Wright, San Diego County Archaeologists; Bob Booker, Sugarbush LP; and Carolyn Kyle, archaeologist, Kyle Consulting, met at the site and were guided to the rock feature by the neighbor. The feature, which consisted of dry stacked rocks, was only partially visible due to vegetation that obscured part of it.

On March 26, 2009 the rock feature was tested by Steven Briggs and Delman James for Kyle Consulting. Native American monitor P.J. Stoneburner of the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians was present. Vegetation had previously been hand-cleared approximately five feet away from the feature by Sugarbush LP personnel. Six shovel test pits (STP) were excavated, four (STPs 1 through 4) were located outside the feature (see figure in Appendix C), one inside the feature (STP 5), and one, STP 6 was located 5 m southeast of STP 1. The STPs were excavated to a maximum depth of 50 cm through light reddish brown silty soil. No cultural material was recovered from the STPs. The feature appears to be modern and the result of repeated pushing and piling of rocks, probably with some mechanical method. The rock cobbles are located inside a graded dirt road that had been obscured by vegetation during the initial field visit in February. STP forms, a hand-drawn map of the feature showing STP locations, and photographs of the rock feature are included as Appendix D.

In addition to STP excavation to test the rock feature, the Cleveland Trail emergency access corridor, located east of Buena Creek Road and extending to the western Sugarbush project boundary, was surveyed for cultural resources. This corridor was approximately 264 meters (865 feet) in length and 15 meters (50 feet) in width. No cultural material was identified.

2.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

No cultural resources were identified within the project area as a result of the literature review, record search, historic research, field surveys of the project area and the Cleveland Trail emergency corridor or testing of the rock feature. No potential impacts to cultural resources are considered likely.

Routine conservative grading monitoring and data recovery program conditions are required by the County of San Diego.

Prior to approval of grading and/or improvement plans, the Project Applicant shall:

Implement a grading monitoring and data recovery program to mitigate potential impacts to undiscovered buried archaeological resources on the Sugarbush Project, GPA 05-010, SP 03-003, TM 5295, Log No. 02-08-097 to the satisfaction of the Director of the Department of Planning and Land Use (DPLU). This program shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following actions:

1. Provide evidence to the satisfaction of the Director of DPLU that a County-certified archaeologist has been contracted to implement a grading monitoring and data recovery program. A letter from the Principal Investigator shall be submitted to the Director of DPLU. The letter shall include the following guidelines: *[DPLU, FEE]*
 - a. The Project Archaeologist shall contract with a Native American monitor to be involved with the grading monitoring program as outlined in the County of San Diego Report Format and Content Requirements – Cultural Resources: Archaeological and Historic Resources (December 5, 2007).

- b. The County-certified archaeologist/historian and Native American monitor shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring program as outlined in the County of San Diego Report Format and Content Requirements – Cultural Resources: Archaeological and Historic Resources (December 5, 2007).
- c. The Project Archaeologist shall monitor all areas identified for development including off-site improvements.
- d. An adequate number of monitors (archaeological/historical/Native American) shall be present to ensure that all earth-moving activities are observed and shall be on-site during all grading activities for areas to be monitored.
- e. During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the archaeological monitor(s) and Native American monitor(s) shall be on site full-time to perform full-time monitoring. Inspections will vary based on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features. The frequency and location of inspections will be determined by the Project Archaeologist in consultation with the Native American monitor. Monitoring of cutting of previously disturbed deposits will be determined by the Principal Investigator.
- f. Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits shall be minimally documented in the field and the monitored grading can proceed.
- g. In the event that previously unidentified potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, the archaeological monitor(s) shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operations in the area of discovery to allow evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The Principal Investigator shall contact the County Archaeologist at the time of discovery. The Principal Investigator, in consultation with the County Staff Archaeologist, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. The County Archaeologist must concur with the evaluation before construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area. For significant cultural resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts shall be prepared by the Principal Investigator and

approved by the County Archaeologist, then carried out using professional archaeological methods.

- h. If any Native American burials, human skeletal or other remains including associated grave goods are discovered, the Principal Investigator shall contact the County Coroner. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant (MLD) as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) shall be contacted by the Principal Investigator in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.
- i. Before construction activities are allowed to resume in the affected area, the artifacts shall be recovered and features recorded using professional archaeological methods. The Principal Investigator shall determine the amount of material to be recovered for an adequate artifact sample for analysis.
- j. In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, all cultural materials collected during the grading monitoring program shall be processed and curated at a San Diego facility that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79, and therefore would be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/researchers for further study. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within San Diego County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility identifying that archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid.
- k. Monthly status reports shall be submitted to the Director of DPLU starting from the date of the notice to proceed to termination of implementation of the grading monitoring program. The reports shall briefly summarize all activities during the period and the status of progress on overall plan implementation. Upon completion of the implementation phase, a final report shall be submitted describing the plan compliance procedures and site conditions before and after construction. (Note: use this condition only if grading will take more than one month).

1. In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, a report documenting the field and analysis results and interpreting the artifact and research data within the research context shall be completed and submitted to the satisfaction of the Director of DPLU prior to the issuance of any building permits. The report shall include Department of Parks and Recreation Primary and Archaeological Site forms.
 - m. In the event that no cultural resources are discovered, a brief letter to that effect shall be sent to the Director of DPLU by the consulting archaeologist that the grading monitoring activities have been completed.
2. Provide evidence to the Director of the Department of Public Works (DPW) that the following notes have been placed on the Grading Plan:
 - a. The County-certified archaeologist/historian and Native American monitor shall attend the pre-construction meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring program.
 - b. The Project Archaeologist shall monitor all areas identified for development including off-site improvements.
 - c. During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the archaeological monitor(s) and Native American monitor(s) shall be on site full-time to perform full-time monitoring. Inspections will vary based on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features. The frequency and location of inspections will be determined by the Project Archaeologist in consultation with the Native American monitor. Monitoring of cutting of previously disturbed deposits will be determined by the Principal Investigator.
 - d. In the event that previously unidentified potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, the archaeological monitor(s) shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operations in the area of discovery to allow evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The Principal Investigator shall contact the County Archaeologist at the time of discovery. The Principal Investigator, in consultation with the County Staff Archaeologist, shall determine the significance of the discovered

resources. The County Archaeologist must concur with the evaluation before construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area. For significant cultural resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts shall be prepared by the Principal Investigator and approved by the County Archaeologist, then carried out using professional archaeological methods.

- e. The archaeological monitor(s) and Native American monitor(s) shall monitor all areas identified for development.
- f. If any Native American burials, human skeletal or other remains including associated grave goods are discovered, the Principal Investigator shall contact the County Coroner. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the MLD, as identified by the NAHC, shall be contacted by the Principal Investigator in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.
- g. The Principal Investigator shall submit monthly status reports to the Director of DPLU starting from the date of the notice to proceed to termination of implementation of the grading monitoring program. The reports shall briefly summarize all activities during the period and the status of progress on overall plan implementation. Upon completion of the implementation phase, a final report shall be submitted describing the plan compliance procedures and site conditions before and after construction. (Note: use this condition only if grading will take more than one month). [DPLU, FEE]
- h. Prior to rough grading inspection sign-off, provide evidence that the field grading monitoring activities have been completed to the satisfaction of the Director of DPLU. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the Principal Investigator. [DPLU, FEE]
- i. Prior to Final Grading Release, submit to the satisfaction of the Director of DPLU, a final report that documents the results, analysis and conclusions of all phases of the Archaeological Monitoring Program. The report shall include the following: [DPLU, FEE x 2]

- Department of Parks and Recreation Primary and Archaeological Site forms.
- Evidence that all cultural collected during the grading monitoring program has been curated at a San Diego facility that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79, and therefore would be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/ researchers for further study. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within San Diego County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility identifying that archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid.

Or

In the event that no cultural resources are discovered, a brief letter to that effect shall be sent to the Director of DPLU by the Principal Investigator that the grading monitoring activities have been completed.

SECTION 3

REFERENCES CITED

Biographical Files

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1880-1940

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Vista Historical Society

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